THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

W W W
EMANCIPATION EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

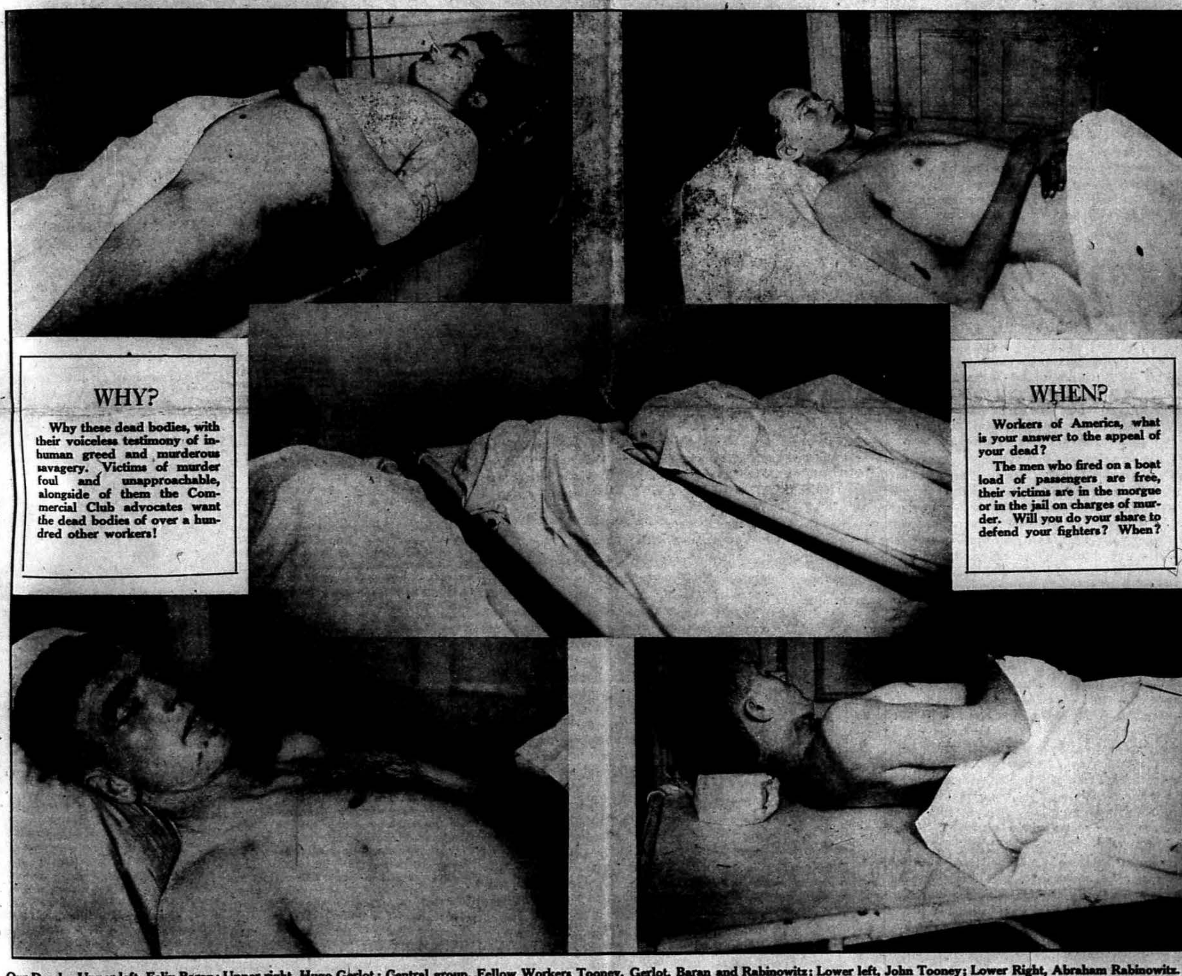
Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Vol. 1.—No. 32 | One Dollar a Year | SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916. | Six Months 50c | Whole No. 32

DEATH FRUIT OF MONTHS OF LAWLESSNESS

Louder, Clearer, More Insistant Than Any Words are the Call of the Dead Bodies of Our Murdered Fellow Workers for the Defence of the more Than One Hundred the Employers Would Legally Make the Victims of Their Money - Lust, Their Blood - Lust and an Enslaving Program for the Destruction of all Workers' Organizations.



WHY?

Why these dead bodies, with their voiceless testimony of inhuman greed and murderous savagery. Victims of murder foul and unapproachable, alongside of them the Commercial Club advocates want the dead bodies of over a hundred other workers!

WHEN?

Workers of America, what is your answer to the appeal of your dead?

The men who fired on a boat load of passengers are free, their victims are in the morgue or in the jail on charges of murder. Will you do your share to defend your fighters? When?

Our Dead—Upper left, Felix Baran; Upper right, Hugo Gerlot; Central group, Fellow Workers Tooney, Gerlot, Baran and Rabinowitz; Lower left, John Tooney; Lower Right, Abraham Rabinowitz.

RALLYING TO DEFENSE.

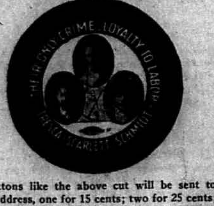
Over $1,400 have been turned in to the Defense Committee for the Everett prisoners during the last ten days. All locals of the I. W. W. have written telegrams of cheer to the members in jail assuring them of the utmost support. The Defense Committee will in a few days be able to issue a call for funds. Meantime it is certain that all members of the I. W. W., faced by the greatest trial of its history, will not be found wanting.

Among the wires received was the following:

The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World now in session send greetings to the union in Seattle in this their hour of trial, extending the deepest sympathy to the grieved families, words of comfort to the wounded and courage to the imprisoned members. The entire organization is with you. The working class is rallying to your support and defense.

(Signed)—W. D. Haywood.

MESSABA PRISONERS' DEFENSE.



Buttons like the above cut will be sent to any address, one for 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 55 cents. All over five will be sent prepaid for 10 cents straight. As these buttons are being made in Minneapolis, orders will be filled by the A. W. O. locals in that city, all funds received from same to be used in the defense of our prisoners in Duluth.

FOREST EDWARDS,
Box 1776, Minneapolis, Minn.

STEREOTYPERS BACK I. W. W.

Many of the craft unions of Seattle have issued resolutions condemning the Everett vigilantes and sustaining the I. W. W. in their struggle for the workers. Below we print a resolution sent us by the Sterotypers' Union.

Whereas, It is common knowledge that on Sunday, November 5th, a party of members of the Industrial Workers of the World were forcibly prevented from landing on the dock at Everett, Washington, and five of them murdered by the organized enemies of the working-class; and

Whereas, Said party of I. W. W. were clearly within their constitutional rights of free speech when going to Everett with the avowed intention of speaking on the streets; so therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Seattle Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 65, in regular meeting assembled, condemn the action of the sheriff of Snohomish County and the so-called citizen deputies; and, be it further

Resolved, That we heartily approve the fight of the I. W. W. for recognition of the right of free speech; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Union Record and the "Industrial Wo[illegible]r" for publication.

FRED MOORE ON THE JOB.

Attorney Fred Moore, of Los Angeles, who is to defend the I. W. W. prisoners, arrived in Seattle on Sunday, November 12th. Snice his arrival, Attorney Moore has taken hundreds of depositions from the men who have been released from jail; he has visited the men held on a murder charge at Everett; and has done considerable preliminary work towards setting the scenes for the legal conflict. Attorney C. E. S. Woods, of Portland, who is to act in an advisory capacity in this case, is expected in Seattle, Wednesday, the 15th.

WHEATLAND DEFENSE REPORT.

The following is the financial statement of the funds of the Wheatland Defense Committee:

Receipts from Sept. 10, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1916	$577.89
Cash on hand Sept. 10, 1914	204.09
Total receipts	781.98
Expenses to Oct. 31, 1916	670.59
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1916	111.39

Owing to the small amount on hand we do not feel able to put out a report to each Local. We are sending a complete itemized report to the Convention.

This report will afterwards be filed with headquarters and any Local can write in there and ask for the date, receipt number and amount of their donation. If headquarters does not give you the correct answer according to the receipt you hold—investigate.

Yours in the fight for Industrial Freedom,
Wheatland Defense Committee.
by C. L. Lambert, Sec.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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J. A. MAC DONALD, EDITOR

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

W. D. Haywood .... General Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor .... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Cowardly Murderers?

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB of Everett has laid the corner stone of its proposed structure of the open shop on the bodies of five sterling fighters for the working-class. Insatiate still, they seek the legal murder of over one hundred other workers as part of the blood-saturated superstructure toward which they aim. It is but natural that, prepared and trained in a school of cruelty, the lawlessness of months carried on with the evident consent of the authorities, should reach their zenith in one coldly conceived and deliberately consummated death-carnival.

This most outrageous and most contemptible crime in the history of labor was not committed in the heat and excitement of passion. Every evidence seems to show a cold, deliberate, murderous intent. The deputies of the Commercial Club had guns for the massacre. The docks were cleared and the theatre of the murder-tragedy prepared. The warehouse from which the messengers of death were poured into the passengers of the Verona, many of them not members of the I. W. W., was fixed for the crime. The workers on the boat were singing the songs of unionism. They felt certain that in broad daylight the advocates of the open shop would not use the lawless thug-tactics, before used only under the covering of night. There was, according to those who were on the Verona, no thought of the violence and death which was being prepared for them.

The vigilantes went to the dock at Everett to consummate the crime that is a lasting blot on America. They went as fiends prepared for the outrage of which that dock was to be the scene. They were not officers of the law. They had been trampling on the laws for months. They went functioning as the tools of the masters, an army of the open shop on a war footing. They had deported men without trial. They had arrested men without warrants, brought them to the jail, taken them from the jail to be handed to an unmerciful mob, who beat them into insensibility, and when they recovered and were moving away they shot after them. For months men, who, according to law, are innocent until they have been proven guilty, were denied the courts and handed over to the chief of the vigilante outlaws, functioning in defiance of all laws and acting as outlaw, judge, jury and executioner of the mandates of the employers of Everett. Only a week prior to November 5th, men—against whom no court even in class-ruled America could find any crime—were met at an Everett dock by the vigilantes. They were loaded into automobiles and in the shadows of night brought to lonely Beverly Park. Herded by the gunmen of the Commercial Club, they were forced to run the gauntlet of saps, pick handles and gun butts. When, maimed and injured, they were left to make their way back to Seattle, members who were in the crowd say, with the promise that if they came back, they would be murdered. This promise the vigilantes have fulfilled.

We believe the officers of the City of Everett and the State of Washington, who, while sworn to enforce the law, stood sponsors for these crimes, are responsible for this lawlessness and its culmination in the murders of November 5th. But it seems the authorities want to make workers the scapegoats for their crimes. No member of the vigilantes of Everett has been arrested. These are being tried before courts greater than those which have already shown their bias in this case. We feel that the verdict of the workers of America will concur with that of Mayor Gill of Seattle, who publicly places the blame where it belongs, and who brands the vigilantes of Everett as cowardly murderers.

According to the capitalist press, the Everett Commercial Club cheered when the fatalities among the members of the I. W. W. was reported there. Evidently human life is of little value to them.

Capitalism cannot destroy the I. W. W. Capitalism has tried and failed. The I. W. W. can only be destroyed thru the lack of education of the membership and a consequent compromise of its principles. Uneducated, the worker may emotionally believe in the necessity for the I. W. W. Uneducated, he cannot be a cool, determined, clear-thinking, clear-acting, fighting machine, seeing there is nothing for him but to fight coldly and calmly till the parasites of society are forced to go to work.

It is far easier to line up men, when a measure of job control has been achieved, than it is to educate them to clearly understand the place they fill under a master-and-slave industrial system.

The Methods of Degenerates.

EVERETT has a sheriff who trampled on all laws and acted the outlaw for his masters in the Commercial Club. Now, that as the result of his many crimes he is in the hospital his place as terrorist-in-chief is taken by the mayor of the City of Everett. Not contented with the outrages which led to the deaths of five workers this mayor is continuing the war on prisoners thru methods which would be disgraceful to the most degenerate of savages.

Louis Skaroff, one of the volunteer free speech advocates, attempted to hold a street meeting in the City of Everett on Sunday, Nov. 5th, immediately following the murder of our members on the Steamer Verona. He was arrested, thrown into jail and charged with "attempting to speak" on a public street. On Monday night, Nov. 6th, at about 10:30 o'clock, after Skaroff had gone to bed and was asleep, he was rudely awakened and informed that the mayor wished to interview him! Skaroff was lead to a private room in the jail where he was met by three men. One impersonating an immigration officer, threatening him with deportation, while the night jailer and the mayor forced the hands of the prisoner under the castors of a bed in the room and then jumped on the bed. Each finger in turn was subjected to this treatment, with the result that the ligaments were badly wrenched and the skin bruised and cut.

Under threat of deportation Skaroff was asked numerous questions, and given a general "third degree." The mayor became enraged at the prisoner; grabbed him by the hair, jerked his head forward; and struck him a heavy blow in the temple, knocking the prisoner to the floor.

Still holding Skaroff's hair, the mayor proceeded to pound the man's head upon the cement floor of the jail. The sergeant or night jailer helped the mayor in the administration of "Everett Justice" and seemed to particularly enjoy his privilege of beating-up a defenceless prisoner.

On the return trip to the cells Skaroff was subjected to a beating at the hands of the mayor, sergeant and the supposed immigration officer. Some idea of the severity of the beating may be had from the fact that the prisoner was knocked down five times on the trip. On arriving at the cell he was again knocked down, and the mayor informed him he would be justified in killing any I. W. W. son of a ———.

This murderous mayor resents the statement of Mayor Gill of Seattle which was: "The Everett authorities are a lot of cowardly murders."

On Tuesday, Nov. 14th, the head of the detective department administered a beating to Osmond Jacobs, another I. W. W. prisoner in charge of the jail authorities. Jacobs was severely kicked and otherwise beaten up by this brute.

Chester Miclin, secretary of the Everett Local I. W. W., who is also a prisoner, was ordered into solitary confinement by the mayor for having "smiled" at his honor.

There are no depths of degeneracy to which the tools of the Commercial Club will not descend. Men of this stamp who should be filling their own penitentiaries are allowed freedom, while the workers are murdered.

We want all thinking, acting members of the working class to respond to the appeal of the murdered body of our dead and the call of the members of their class who will be legally murdered if they allow the designs of the employers of the Pacific Coast to achieve their full death-toll.

Capitalising Their Crime.

THE employers of the Pacific Coast have been capitalising the crime of Everett. Before the bodies of the victims were cold they had distorted the facts in connection with the murder of five workers and the imprisonment of three hundred. Outside of the regular publicity, garbed to suit their nefarious designs, they are printing advertising in line with, and expressing their policy of anihilating all unions on the Pacific Coast.

The Everett outrage and the lawlessness thru which the vigilantes graduated were part of a plan which has been the dream of the employers for years. The plan is the establishment of the open shop. The five bodies, and the one hundred and twelve or more to be tried for murder, take on an even more deadly meaning coupled with the statement of Harrison Grey Otis, that within five years the employers would be able to wipe all unionism off the Pacific Coast.

That Everett is backgrounded by the class-struggle in one of its newer developments is recognized by all the labor papers we have so far seen. The Union Record, local organ of the craft unions, the Socialist World and the Pacific Longshoreman, all printed in Seattle, and the Northwest Worker of Everett, see the hadic murder-plot from this angle.

The issue is as wide as the working class. The workers must be awakened to the designs of the masters, as the bosses want to murder them in their sleep, knowing that once awakened they could doom and damn the masters for their crimes. The struggle of which Everett and the courts were, and will be, the battlefield, is more than the fight of the I. W. W. It is more than the fight of all unionism. It is the death grapple of all masters against all workers. The masters think they have a hold thru which they will be able to strangle the aspirations and ideals of the workers.

In the interests of all labor, irrespective of minor differences of opinion, we call on the workers of the world to struggle with and destroy the murderous designs of the masters against all organizations of the working class.

Everything in life is supposed to have its compensations. A worker is worth little to his class till his dream has become a nightmare, and the nightmare has kicked him into wakefulness, thought and action.

After being kicked by the nightmare of capitalism from the land of dreams, the worker is in a position to line up in the fight for a system of working class emancipation under which dreams can come true.

The community that will not allow the humblest citizen to express his opinion, no matter how false it is, is only a gang of slaves.
—Wendell Phillips.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

(Union Record Editorial.)

Why is it that the crowds of Everett citizens who come to view the dock apparently get the impression in their minds that the so-called "citizens'" posse violated every canon of common sense, if their real purpose had been to prevent bloodshed and disorder?

Why is it that 75 per cent of the citizens of the so invaded city do not condemn the invaders as much as they do their self-constituted defenders?

Why is it that the published reports talk so much of invaders firing into innocent citizen spectators on the docks, and say so little about innocent passengers—not members of the I. W. W.—who were on the death-ship?

Why is it the sworn evidence now coming in flatly contradicts the first reported testimony of the same people?

Why is it that the ordinary laws of journalism have been violated by every daily paper in Seattle?

Haave you, Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen, read any report of the tragedy as given by well known Seattle men—not I. W. W.s—who were passengers on the steamer Verona?

Have you seen any photograph of Oscar Carlson, who was a passenger on an American vessel, which was fired on without warning? Have you read his story? Why not? You will see his full story for the first time in this paper!!! Also another passenger's story at first hand.

Are both daily papers of Everett owned and controlled by the same influences in control in Everett?

Are the papers of Seattle following the same lead?

Would this explain why the first page of Thursday's Post-Intelligencer says "Captain Wyman, of the steamer Verona, went with the Everett authorities to identify the alleged gunmen, and reiterated his earlier statement to the effect that the opening volley was fired from the boat?" In the same issue of another column, in reporting the testimony of Captain Wyman, when he was under oath before the United States steamboat inspectors, "he could not tell whether the first shot came from the boat or not."

On Sunday night there was a story in circulation in Everett that after the massacre an ordinary citizen who had slipped into the prohibited area overheard a group of panicky citizen-deputies say, "We must stick together on this story, about the first shot from the boat." This never appeared in any newspaper.

At the proper time other published statements will be reversed. In the meantime let every lover of justice prepare to spread the antitode to all this poisoning. Get extra copies of the Record and circulate them among your acquaintances. They will appreciate reading the truth about Sunday's terrible tragedy.

EVERETT PEOPLE HOSTILE TO COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Union Record, official organ of the A. F. of L. Unions of the State of Washington in its last issue devotes six or seven columns of its space to the crime of Everett. The following is clipped from a story written for the Record by its Everett correspondent, and conclusively shows that those who were in the best position to know the fact of the "deliberate" and "cowardly" murder, as Mayor Gill of Seattle calls it, place the blame on the Commercial Club of Everett.

The Record correspondent says in part:

Temper of People Dangerous.

Your correspondent was on the street at the time of the battle and at the dock ten minutes afterward. He mingled with the street crowds for hours afterwards. The temper of the people is dangerous. Nothing but curses and execrations for the Commercial Club was heard. Men and women who are ordinarily law abiding, who in normal times mind their own business pretty well, pay their taxes, send their children to church and school, pay their bills, in every way comport themselves as normal citizens, were heard using the most vitriolic language concerning the Commercial Club, loudly sympathizing with the I. W. W.'s. And therein lies the great harm that was done, more menacing to the city than the presence of any number of I. W. W.'s, viz., the transformation of decent, honest citizens into beings mad for vengeance and praying for something dire to happen. I heard gray-haired women, mothers and wives, gentle, kindly, I know, in their home circles, openly hoping that the I. W. W.'s would come back and "clean up."

The community spirit that formerly prevailed in Everett—that made the City of Smokestacks famous for her civic pride and industrial activity—it gone, **and it may take a generation to bring it back.** Just as in Europe, the grim hand of war has laid waste in a day's battle what the hand of man was centuries in building, so has this industrial battle destroyed what Everett citizens, the day laborers no less than the business man, have been a decade in building.

That's the pity of it!

SACRAMENTO DOING WELL.

C. L. Lambert, Secretary of the Sacramento Locals writes the "Industrial Worker:"

The Sacramento Locals are in first-class shape at present. We have our hall rent paid to January 1st, 1917, over 400 due stamps on hand and paid for. All literature bills paid for the month and a little money in the treasury.

We expect to start the winter hall meetings this month and also to start open-air meetings.

Fellow Worker Val Stark will please communicate with F. A. Martin, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

SLUGGING THE I. W. W.

(Socialist World Editorial)

Beware of Truth! You may talk the most arrant nonsense, you may produce burlesque, you may rant and howl and damn, but you will rue the day you ever swore devotion to so ruthless a thing as Truth. The world doth travel deviously by virtue of the obstacles that Power ever sets in the path of Truth. The Industrial Workers of the World are motived by conception of two great Truths, one the class dominion of the toilers, the other that this dominion is always maintained, in the last analysis by Force. Unlovely these facts may be. Harsh they may be. Violence to some silly notions of the social optimist they may do. But true they remain, though all the imps of hell and the police of earth leap at their throats. And being true—they strike terror to the master's heart. They are to him the sleep disturbing ghosts that will not down. And always the retaliation of men made overanxious and hasty by fear is Brutality.

Thus the I. W. W., in its fight for free speech in Everett, has been met by oppression and brutality. What the Everett forces have lacked in logic in their opposition to the I. W. W. they have made up in policemen's clubs. When they have lacked in justice they have made up in brutality and cruelty. For exercising their constitutionally guaranteed rights of assembly and free speech the members of the I. W. W. have in the past weeks been jailed without charges, have been released to be beaten up, have been deported forcibly, have had their money forcibly taken away from them, have been slugged, clubbed and generally treated as slaves. And the reason for this treatment can be traced to the one great sin of Industrial Unionism—the sin of being absolutely correct. The industrial solidarity of the workers, a solidarity made militant by consciousness of exploitation, stretching 'round the world in one mighty organization—One Big Union—is a power great enough to rock the earth. And since the masters' intellectual sycophants can find no holes in the logic of the One Big Union, the I. W. W. has been met by persecution.

SEATTLE A. F. OF L. ACTIVE IN DEFENSE OF VICTIMS

A really gratifying evidence of class solidarity was shown by the Central Labor Council of Seattle at its regular meeting Wednesday, Nov. 8th. At that time the Everett outrage was freely discussed aid unanimously condemned. A more spontaneous resentment of the abuse of workers has never been shown by any group of organized men.

The "professional pessimist" element that is so much in evidence, might have received a serious mental shock had they been presented to witness the vigorous manner in which the members dealt with the Capitalistic report of the Everett murders. A special committee was chosen, without a dissenting voice, and given full power to act in defence of the rights of the workers, emeshed by the authorities and held incommunicado n an attempt to create adverse opinion.

The I. W. W. was immediately notified of the action taken by the Labor Council and since that time a committee consisting of three members from each of the two organizations has been actively engaged in arranging a monster mass meeting of protest and preparing for the defence of the workers now held by the authorities.

The Central Labor Council committeemen have proven invaluable. They have been tireless in their efforts to make both the proposed meeting of protest and the defense an unparralleded success. These men are particularly fitted to function to an advantage because of their personal and official connections.

Speakers of considerable local standing have been secured for the mass meeting and Dreamland Rink has been rented. Everything forecasts the largest protest meeting in Seattle's history.

A really remarkable public sentiment exists here; and we have been assured the co-operation of many of the local organizations. The United Russian Workmen have already made arrangements for a dance for the benefit of the Everett defence. Many of the other organizations are now considering various plans for furthering the defence program, financially and otherwise. Publicity is the important factor—publicity and finances—and every effort is being made locally for both.

If we secure the same hearty support in other sections of the country as has been given in Seattle the prospects are indeed bright. We trust that the Councils in other sections will be fortunate enough to have for members men of the same caliber as were selected to work as committeemen here.

All of the arrangements for the meeting have not as yet been made, and for that reason we cannot give full details in this issue of the Industrial Worker. We have no doubt, however, of our ability to report a very favorable expression of public sentiment, in the next issue.

CONVENTION BALL.

The tenth convention ball given by the Industrial Workers of the World will be held at Yondorf's Hall, 938 W. North Avenue, corner of Halstad St., on Saturday evening, November 25th, beginning at 7:30 p. m.

You can meet delegates to the general convention at this ball. Fritche's band has been engaged to furnish the music. Refreshments will be served. "Life in the Jungle" will be staged by Joe Foley. Tickets will be 50 cents; ladies free.

A RANCHER TELLS THE FACTS.

Doctor Barton, Mayor of the city of North Yakima, has charge of a badly splintered jail in which they tried to hold a bunch of members of the I. W. W. against their wishes.

A short time ago the doctor, aided by a bunch of Grade C capitalists and Grade D lawyers endeavored to drive the I. W. W. out of the city of Yakima. It was a great day for law and order. There was a closed season for wild animals, but there was no closed season for members of the I. W. W. With pick handles and guns the doctor and his "heroes" herded the workers to the N. P. yards. They had been shipping out big red apples and thought it would be equally easy to ship out big red I. W. W.'s. The Everett open shop thugs had told them just how it should be done!

The railroad men refused to handle the human freight. Organized men themselves, they would not help the enemy. With the city jail shattered, there was still that owned by the county. The doors of the county jail were opened and in were shoved over fifty members of the I. W. W.'s. Doc's breast swelled with pride. Society had been protected from the organized members of the working-class—and had not the doctor done it? He had.

About this time the earth began to rumble. The dreams of the bourgeoisie were punctuated with visions of cats wearing wooden shoes, backgrounded by the light of the apple-harvest moon. Someone, not yet drunk on apple jack, closeted with the mayor-doctor told him what he was up against. The splintered jail was only a small beginning.

A prayerful night was spent looking for a dark hole into which the doctor could back out of view. A conference attended by the reptiles of the pick-handle was held. The I. W. W. members were called in. The doctor made a nice "spooch" in which he told them they were a "nice, clean, respectable" bunch of men. He told them he knew they were willing to work and that he would himself help them get work. The jail doors were swung open and in two healthy, cheerful bunches, the "terrible I. W. W.'s" transformed into "nice, clean, respectable workers," were turned loose by the doctor, newly converted into a friend of labor—certainly!

But the doctor was not thru with the incident. He has yet a pain in the stomach that his pills will not cure. The other Yakima vampires wanted an explanation. According to the local press they were very emphatic in their call for a statement. Do not blame the doctor! He lied; but there was an excuse! He said that the I. W. W.members were turned out individually; that they were told to go to work or leave the city; that the sentiment against the I. W. W. is so strong that the ranchers will not hire them and finished his lies, quite triumphantly, by adding that sabotage was not to be permitted.

The writer of this is not a member of the I. W. W. I wish I was, as it would be easier to call the mayor a liar. I have been a rancher in this valley for four years. I may be a traitor to the employing class. Sound business principles have taught me, thru painful experiences with workers without the manhood to organize, to in the future hire only I W. W. members. The man whose brains are too frail to comprehend the principles of **One Big Union** for the producing class has not mental steam enough to herd any of my sheep or pack the camp kit on a mule for me.

Regardless of the doctor-mayor's flirting with the truth, members of the I. W. W. are employed everywhere in the valley. During an hour I spent in their clean hall at North Yakima, seven men walked to the secretary and took out cards in the I. W. W. Meetings are being held there every few days and the popular sentiment is shaping itself in favor of these men whose brutal treatment in Everett is but another page in the long blood-stained story of labor's great struggle for freedom.

I am an employer of labor, but, my good mayor-doctor, the framework of the new society is being shaped within the confines of the old right under our very noses. Abuse and brutality will not stop it. A lie is but a weak and ineffective answer.

—J. E. Sinclair, Cowiche, Wash.

INDUSTRIJALNI RADNIK.

What does the headline mean? It means Industrial Worker in Slavonian. Are you doing anything to help this paper? If not, why not? This newspaper in the growing I. W. W. press is badly needed. If you allow this paper to die, you strike a body blow at the organization work of the I. W. W. on the Iron Range.

We need three-hundred subscribers to get the second class mailing privilege. We must have that many subscribers at once. Go to the next business meeting of your local and make a motion to subscribe to the paper. With the support of the membership the paper will live.

The paper will cost $1.50 a year, and it can be read by Slavonians, Croatians, Servians, Austrians, Dalmatians and Montenegrins.

Write to Tony Shagel, 530 W. First St., Duluth, Minn.

EDITH FRENETTE TAKEN TO EVERETT.

Fellow Worker Edith Frenette, who has been held in the City Jail in Seattle, along with Fellow Workers Mrs. Lorna Mahler and Mrs. Joyce Peters, since Sunday, November 5th, was brought to Everett late Tuesday, the 14th, under a charge of first degree assault. Mrs. Mahler and Mrs. Peters were released.

Mrs Frenette was taken on the charge of having attempted to throw pepper into the eyes of Sheriff McRae while be was being taken to the hospital, following the Everett outrage.

RELEASED BLAME VIGILANTES.

After being held in the City Jail of Seattle for nine days without a charge, one hundred and twenty-eight members of the I. W. W. were released on Monday, the 13th, while the rest are being held, pending charges of murder being placed against them. The released men all place the blame for the murders at Everett on the shoulders of the vigilantes. The released men are:

Carl Schultz, R. F. Dalton, J. Bonfield, A. L. Cameron, J. H. Elliott, Raymond Gurber, Ed. Lynn, Ernest Rich, William Wilkie, Frank Millet, Ned Dustard, Jack Osborn, Leo McCabe, George McGuire, Russell Free, John Utne, Ira Porter, Valentina Calze, Henry Lea, Frank Wise, Joseph Vito, Arthur Shumek, Ben Whitehead, Roy Howell, George Johnson, William Ledingham, J. H. Carr, William Dott, Frank Andrews, John Fitzpatrick, Robert Conning, James Agen, William Montgomery, H. Shedwick.

Ray Clark, Frank Reiner, August Miller, James Carlough, Edw. Rays, Ed. Gruberg, Dennis Miller, John Miller, Elmer Brisbon, James Freeman, Joe Sarracco, Rich Tibbs, Arley Whiteside, Bennie Warshowsky, John Karne, L. Broman, A. Fletcher, John Donohue, A. Pilon, Charles Smith, Paul Grossman, Tom O'Connor, Charles Leidler, Carl Jacobson, Joe Harris, Harry Smith, Max Ramsay, Alf Freeman, Frank C. Miller, Tom Norton, James Burns, Herman Rechlenberg, C. Thomas, A. Donniger, Laurence Davis, G. H. Isenberg, H. Wilson, Bernard Narvis, Al Nickerson, Frank Gillarkey, Ray Johnson, James Murray, George Brown, Frank Dante, Joseph Costello, E. Peckman, Ben Freeman, E. J. Smith, Charles Woolskie, Ed. Swartz, L. W. Harris, Roy Mitchell.

Raymond St. Clair, Mike Stysco, B. Armstrong, John Gibson, James Gray, Charles Gray, John J. Riley, William Miklenburg, William Moore, J. McCoy, F. Westwood, W. D. Beachy, Stanley Stafl, Arnold Hensell, C. H. Ross, Cecil Snedgram, Ben Noll, Frank Sofer, John Sevoka, J. H. Beyer, Joseph Dougherty, C. C. England, John Walker, John Bolan, Nick Coniaeff, Steve Sabo, Fred Laveny, J. L. Samuel, Ira Luft, Hans Pederson, Henry Krick, M. Rountell, C. W. Davis, Mort Cable, Joseph Cline, Arch Collins, Robert Hansen and P. A. Gragler.

DEFENSE LEAGUE NEEDED.

(From Socialist World)

The Everett tragedy is of such a nature as to demand that all labor and radical bodies forget their points of difference and lay the utmost emphasis on those things wherein they are agreed. Although each body views society from a different angle, the Socialists, Industrial Workers, Trades Unionists and Anarchists are all seeking to benefit Labor, therefore as an answer to this outrage they should unite in the formation of a branch of the Workers' Defense League. On the immediate and vital necessity of such a move there is no room for argument.

No Socialist should hesitate in uniting with the more directly aggrieved I. W. W.'s in this matter. If an Everett mob can step clear outside the law to prevent workers from discussing their common grievances; if headquarters can be raided and men kidnapped, beaten and maimed; if constitutionally guaranteed street gatherings can be brutally broken up—then a Seattle mob of extra-legal thugs will have sanction for taking the same action here.

Craft unionists are concerned even more than Socialists. The Everett trouble is at bottom an industrial struggle, an attempt to crush organized labor as its principal aim. The defense of the I. W. W. men in this instance is a defense of the right to organize, whether in one form or another.

That other radical bodies will unite with the I. W. W. for the defense of those who defended their lives against the vigilante outlaw attack is a foregone conclusion. No matter how much we may deplore the use of firearms in the class struggle the fact stands plainly forth that the authorities of Everett were the first to resort to force and the first to break the law.

With a realization of our common interests we should unite at once, set aside our differences and as a united power form a Seattle Workers' Defense League.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR VICTIMS.

On Saturday, November 18th the funeral of three of our murdered fellow workers will be held from the Home Undertaking Parlors on the corner of Ninth and Union in Seattle. The funeral will start at 2 p. m. The funeral procession will proceed from the undertaking parlor west on Union to Second Avenue, then North on Second Avenue to Vine Street, West on Vine Street to First Avenue, and North on Vine Street till the Kinnear Park car line is reached and then out to Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Queen Anne Hill. Those wishing to go to the cemetery on a car, can take the North Queen Anne Car, which goes right to the entrance of the Cemetery.

The body of Fellow Worker Abraham Rabinovick, one of the victims booked by the police department under the name of Price will be sent to New York where his folks and the New York I. W. W. will arrange for his burial.

The graves of the fellow workers to be buried in Seattle are a short distance to the right of the main entrance to the cemetery. All three graves are together

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There are 650 deputy sheriffs on special duty under Capt. Carl F. Klapp, at Everett, since Sheriff McRae was injured. Adjt. Gen. Thompson, after investigating the situation, reported to Governor Lister that there was no need of martial law.

STATES ATTORNEY WOULD PREJUDICE VERDICT?

VIRGINIA, Minn.—His face wild with rage and hatred for the revolting slaves of the Steel Trust, on Thursday last, Richard Funck, assistant county attorney, stood before a jury of men sworn to judge the defendant without prejudice and according to evidence; and shouted: "It is high time these fellows understood the seriousness of meddling with the law. Are you men going to let these agitators point to this defendant and say, 'Stremola interfered with an officer and get away with it? Or are you going to show this class of foreigners that they must respect the laws of the United States?"

Evidently Funck himself does not respect the law or he would not have thus covertly screened his real purpose to rouse the prejudice of jurors by crying "foreigner" and "agitator." Said LeSeur in his address to the jury: "Has it reached a stage where the state's attorney, a representative of the law, comes before you who have been sworn to decide this case solely upon the law and evidence, and asks you to convict this man, not upon facts, for he has produced none against the defendant, but because the defendant was born across the seas; because he did not like Mr. Funck, pick his parents and his birth-place upon American soil? I tell you gentlemen, that when this land of ours will not grant equal show to the foreigner and the native in its courts, when the principles of equity and justice are so far perverted that an officer of law in this state advises discrimination in this state's courts against a foreigner, then I and all fair-minded men cannot be expected to respect nor pay allegiance to such a state!

The jury was out only a short time. Verdict, "Not guilty."

Stremola was the first of two defendants acquited last week in Hibbing for minor offenses growing out of the strike. Mike Vutkovich, a miner, was convicted of assault in the second degree. This was in spite of the strenuous efforts of the counsel for the defense, lead by the militant LeSeur, and should give warning to anyone who thinks for one moment that the Steel Trust has relaxed its blood-thirsty and unscrupulous fight to crush its rebellious slaves. It is worthy of note, however, that in spite of contending in the Vutkovich case with an apparently well-built-up mass of gunmen testimony, the defense succeeded in having the verdict reduced by the jury to second degree assault instead of first degree as charged, which means intent to kill.

The fact that the defense committee is seeing that these cases are properly defended, as will any be involving our organizers, is something appreciated by all union men on the range and elsewhere.

Let the nation shake from end to end with protests and demands for justice. Let the workers on the range understand by your acts of support that they are now a part of a great class union whose solidarity can be depended upon; and you will have built up a union in this most basic of all industries that all the dark powers of the Steel Trust cannot break, imprison or shoot to death.

—Harrison George.

ALL LABOR TO CO-OPERATE.

(From Union Record.)

At the meeting of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity, Wednesday evening, the Everett situation was thoroly discussed and a committee, consisting of Business Agent Charles W. Doyle, Secretary James A. Duncan and Editor E. B. Ault, appointed to co-operate with the committee defending the imprisoned members of the I. W. W. The committee was given power to act in the name of the council, and $100 was set aside for their use. In addition an appeal has been sent to each local to contribute to the defense fund, sending all money to the secretary of the Central Labor Council. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It appears to this council that, following a lockout and open-shop campaign by Roland H. Hartley and others of Everett, Wash., the police and business men of that city have attempted to ruthlessly and lawlessly suppress all street speaking and demonstrations by labor organizations, and that many unarmed men have been brutally beaten and terrorized, and

Whereas, This policy culminated in a bloody battle on Sunday, November 5th, resulting in the death of seven or more men and the wounding of many more, and

Whereas, A fair inquest should be held to fix the responsibility for this crime, and it appears that this has not been done, but that only witnesses favorable to the posse have been heard;

Therefore, we demand another inquest, free from control by the forces opposed to labor, and a change of venue, if that be necessary.

At a joint meeting of the committees representing the Central Labor Council and the I. W. W. on Thursday, steps were taken to enforce the demand for a coroner's investigation and plans laid for a mass meeting of Seattle citizens to be held Sunday, November 19th, at 2:30 p. m. Place to be announced later.

* * *

Arrangements have been concluded for this meeting which is to be held at Dreamland Rink. A joint committee representing the craft unions and the membership of the I. W. W. are making the arrangements to make this a great demonstration of working-class solidarity. Labor, irrespective of its affiliations, is awakened and determined that the legal murder of further workers will not be added to the already great death-toll collected by the open shop and its thug advocates.

Will Fellow Worker Brooks from Seattle please communicate with Nick Wilson at 218 South 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

WORKER'S STORY OF OUTRAGE.

One of the passengers on the Verona was Oscar Carlson, wounded seriously when the vigilantes opened fire on the passengers. The Union Record of Seattle in its last issue prints the report of the outrage of the Open Shop advocates, fairly and impartially. It says:

Oscar Carlson was a regular passenger on the Verona and has lived in Seattle for the last six years, except for parts of three years in Victoria, B. C. He works on construction work for Grant, Smith & Co. He and his partner got tickets for the Verona and went on board, not realizing how many I. W. W.'s there were. He saw no guns displayed on the voyage up and heard no threats of any kind. As the boat approached the dock he was up in front of the cabin as is usual in landing—he couldn't say for sure but thought the first shot was from the dock.

"On which side of you would you think—" (Here hospital orderlies came to wheel him to an X-ray room, and it was about an hour before he could be seen again.) He was terribly wounded, but is making a game fight for life. According to Dr. Ross he was shot in the arm which resulted in a compound fracture with one bullet still in the arm; he was shot once in the small of the back, three times in the abdomen and once in the thigh, besides being injured on his head, which is all bandaged up.

Resuming his story, he said: "Coming up, the I. W. W.'s sang some, and also before landing." He heard someone on the dock say, "Go back, you can't land here." He thought someone on dock close to the boat seemed to fire—first in front, then three or four more from the dock. Then everyone was shooting. He was wounded, crawled inside upper cabin and after all was over, I. W. W.'s opened up his coat. There were no doctors on board.

"I never expected to have any shooting, all I heard was, 'They may not let us land.' I didn't hear any threat of violence—it seemed so funny. I was not acquainted and knew but two, and the two by sight only."

He did not see any guns and thinks only a few were on the Verona. Suddenly he roused himself and said: "I tell you as it comes to me now, it seems one shot came from the dock first then three or four from the other side, then all at once, but **I don't know.** If we had known so many I. W. W.'s were going, we would have gone on the interurban."

"Did any one on the boat fire first, from behind or below you?"

"I do not think so," said Carlson.

"If they had, would you have heard it?"

"I should think I would have," answered Carlson.

Carlson is naturally very weak from his many wounds and talking is very difficult. His shattered arm with the bullet still in it, gives him the most pain. All the nurses and hospital doctors speak in high terms of his splendid fortitude, patience, endurance, high character and marvelous physique.

The doctors have hopes of his ultimate recovery, but to be on the safe side an application has been made to the Snohomish County Courts to have his deposition takn, and for far of delay his story will be put in form of an affidavit.

FEARED HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.

According to the Everett Tribune the utmost secrecy marked the transfer of the forty members of the I. W. W. transferred from the City Jail in Seattle to the City Jail at Everett on Friday, November 10th. The men were transferred on the interurban car. The Tribune gives as the reason for the secrecy the expectation of a hostile demonstration. As there are not many members of the I. W. W.'s there, the expected demonstration could not be by them, but by the incensed citizens of Everett, outside of the hirelings of the Commercial Club.

According to the Tribune the witnesses for the prosecution comprise Sheriff MacRae, Fred Luke, Fred Plymal, C. Carl Person, H. Ramwell, Carl Klapp, Alonzo Ettenborough, W. O. Copps, Peter Craby, and A. R. Maulsby.

The I. W. W.'s named in the information, charged with murder in the first degree, are as follows:

H. Sackol, W. H. Brown, James Bates, E. M. Beck, Oscar Johnson, H. T. Cheethan, William Davis, F. O. Watson, Theodore Lauer, H. Shebeck, Charles Hayward, Harold Miller, William Winn, J. E. Houlahn, Robert Leonard, William Mitchell, John Downs, George Murphy, C. D. MacLennan, John Rawlins, Thomas Tracy, J. F. Billings, Charles H. Cody, Harvey Hubler, Charles Berg, Jack Leonard, Charles Hawkins, J. A. Kelley, Albert Shreve, Frank Stewart, Harston Peters, William Coffin, George Martin, Charley Austin, Alfred Howard, Adolph Ersson, John Black, Malachi O'Neil A. B. Winborne, Axel Douney and Harry Feinberg.

BIG STOCKTON SMOKER.

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Stockton local has been owing a bill of $37.50 to headquarters for the past three years. This debt we are going to make an effort to clear by holding a smoker at California Hall here on November 29th. This hall which is on 31½ South California St., is one of the largest in Stockton. It will seat 1,000 people. There will be vaudeville, sketches, music, singing, refreshments and a general good time for all who attend. The hall is less than a block from the post office. Already we have found that the response from the workers in sympathy with the I. W. W. here has been prophetic of great success for the big smoker.—Joseph C. Williams.

WITH THE SLAVES OF LUMBER.

SAND POINT, Idaho.—The life of the lumberworker in this territory is one of hardship, routine and labor coupled with unsanitary and vitality-sapping conditions.

Breakfast is eaten at the camps of the Hamberg Lumber Co., at 5 a. m. The workers are on the job at 6 a. m. They work the six hours till noon—each successive hour becoming longer to the worker—and then they have a lunch eaten in the woods. This is not so bad during good weather, but rain or shine are all one to the boss. He has the workers' money paid in for hospital and if the worker becomes sick he is replaced by another slave.

After dinner the lumberjack works till 5 p. m., and then there is the long walk back to dreary prison-like camps, unhomelike—but the only homes thousands of the slaves of modern industry know.

The wages paid are $2.75 for swamping, and for other work in proportion to the skill required and the number of men who are available for each kind of work.—W. J. Jeremiah.

GOOD FIELD FOR A. W. O.

BRAWLEY, Cal.—Members of the A. W. O. will find this a good field for their agitation. The winter will not affect them here. Milo maize is now $36 a ton, and it will probably go to $40. The work on this crop is mostly being done on a contract basis, that is at so much an acre. They are now paying $2.50 to $3.50 an acre. These rates can be raised. A bunch of determined workers could establish this work on a day's wage basis. If the Hoosier bosses do not come to terms this is a fine country in which to remember Joe Hill, Ford and Suhr and the other fighters in the cause of labor. There are also the cases of a number of fellow workers who were kidnapped during the reign of Mobley Meadows, late sheriff of Imperial County, R. I. P.

BLODSBALLADEN VID SALT LAKE.

Fellow Worker Henning Oberg's poem "Blodsballaden vid Salt Lake" will be sold thru the Industrial Worker, all funds derived from its sale to be donated to the Defense of the Everett prisoners.

There are 800 copies of this poem and the fellow worker has donated them for this purpose. All Swedish workers will be interested in this poem as it is, according to the statement of Swedish fellow workers, one of unusual merit.

Individual copies of this poem contained in a pamphlet of 16 pages will be sold at 5 cents a copy. Those ordering 10 or more copies will be furnished the poems at 2½ cents a copy.

PROGRESS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—After two years of lethargy, the old Union of Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union of Cleveland, Ohio, has been revived. It now has an active membership of twenty-six. Grover H. Perry has been elected local organizer for this union. There is plenty of work in the metal and machinery industry in this territory at thirty to fifty cents per hour.

A local branch of the Construction Workers. Local 575, has also been started with a charter membership of thirty-five.

It is expected that a branch of the Seamens' Industrial Union, No. 245, will also be established here within a short time.

Shoe Repairers' Union, No. 613, is doing good work and now has control of several of the largest shoe repair shops in Cleveland. These shops are carrying I. W. W. job cards furnished by the workers.

—W. H. Holliday.

GOOD AGITATIONAL RESULTS AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich. — One hundred and twenty-five dollars was collected for the defense of the Duluth prisoners at the Gurley Flynn meeting here. There were over 1,000 people present at the meeting, which created a vast amount of the sympathy and support which comes as the result of knowledge of the exact conditions which led to the imprisonment of the fellow workers on the Mesaba Iron Range.

The workers here have just heard of the outrage at Everett and we are anxiously awaiting the report from our press. The I. W. W. in this city are right behind any Defense Committees that will be organized with their every cent and every ounce of their energy.

We have not forgotten Joe Hill, Ford and Suhr, Rangel and Cline and our other fighters. From all reports we will have further debts to remember in connection with the Everett trouble. We will repay.

—Press Committee.

NOW IS TIME FOR ACTION.

(Special Wire to Industrial Worker.)

VIRGINIA, Minn.—Mesaba Range Strikers' Defense Committee suggests and urges all I. W. W. locals thruout the country to hold nation-wide protests for Minnesota and Everett prisoners, on Sunday, December 3. We must all do our utmost to defend our fellow workers. The time for defense is before our fighters are convicted. —Joseph J. Ettor.

SILVER DOLLAR CLUB.

Local 614 of Denver has organized a Silver Dollar Club for the defense of the Duluth prisoners. They have already thru this means collected $20 for these cases. More will follow shortly, as a great number of the members are working in the spud fields around Greely and they will donate on their return to Denver, according to a letter from Fellow Worker Dan Daily, the Secretary of the Denver Local.

HOW LAWLESSNESS LED TO MURDER

The Circumstantial Story of the Outrage Which Culminated in Murder Most Fiendish and Unecessary; Workers of the World Must Awaken, Organize, Rally to the Defence of Their Fighters; the Employers Want Absolute slavery and are Willing to Pay for it in the Blood of the Working Class.

"EVERETT COWARDS REAL MURDERERS," SAYS MAYOR GILL

"In the final analysis it will be found these cowards in Everett, who, without right or justification, shot into the crowd on the boat were the murderers, and not the I. W. W.'s.

"The men who met the I. W. W.'s at the boat were a bunch of cowards. They outnumbered the I. W. W.'s five to one, and in spite of this they stood there on the dock and fired into the boat, I. W. W.'s, innocent passengers and all.

"McRae and his deputies had no legal right to tell the I. W. W.'s or anyone else that they could not land there. When the sheriff put his hand on the butt of his gun and told them they could not land, he fired the first shot, in the eyes of the law, and the I. W. W.'s can claim that they shot in self defense."

Five workingmen killed and thirty wounded! Two deputies dead and sixteen wounded! Such is the tale of disaster that follows in the wake of capitalist administration of "law-and-order."

And this list of casualties is by no means complete. In the waters of Puget Sound, it is asserted, are many bodies of other workingmen who perished on that fateful day. Perhaps, it will never be known how many gave up their lives for their beliefs on that day of red madness.

And now nearly three hundred workers lie in jail awaiting trial. One hundred and twelve of them have already been selected by the prosecution to face charges of murder. Attempts will doubtless be made to railroad the rest to long terms in the penitentiary.

What was, then, the fearful crime committed by these men? Of what dark deed were they guilty, that they should be thus shot down and hounded to the death-in-life of the jails?

Their crime? Their crime was that of being true to their class. Their crime was that of believing that in America there was still a measure of freedom. Their crime was that of struggling to obtain the right of free speech, that right which is supposedly guaranteed to every one of us under the American Constitution.

It is the duty of every workingman and woman, of every believer in freedom, to look into this matter,—to carefully consider the facts.

What was it, then, that happened in Everett?

The Cause.

Everett, Wash., "the City of Smokestacks," as it is sometimes called, is a small, but thriving town, between thirty and forty miles from Seattle. When we say that it is a thriving town, we mean that it thrives from the point of view of the masters. But the workers of Everett do not thrive by any means. Everett is a port on the Sound; it is a place from which much lumber is exported. Lumber, in fact, is the main economic cause of Everett's existence. In the surrounding country, the woods are plentifully dotted with logging camps. In and around the city are many sawmills. Salmon canneries and other industrial establishments all contribute to the prosperity of the place.

But the share of prosperity that has fallen to the workers is a very small one. The sawmill workers are paid disgracefully low wages for a ten-hour day. The shingle-weavers there had been on strike since last May. The longshoremen had also been involved in industrial conflict. On the Pacific Coast, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Commercial Clubs,—and other employers' unions,—had been straining every nerve to fight the organization of labor and to bring about their longed-for "Open Shop."

The Industrial Workers of the World, as with all other labor bodies, came in for their share of persecution at the hands of the profit-lusting bosses. The first intimation in Everett came in the form of the sudden stopping of an I. W. W. meeting. The speaker was taken from town in an automobile and severely beaten up.

After this, the outrages became common. Union men were arrested, held incomunicado in jail, and subjected to daily beatings. The so-called "prosperous and respectable" element of the community,—composed of members of the Commercial Club, some slum-sweepings and the obedient officers of the law, who were the object tools of the lumber interests,—formed a Vigilance Committee. This committee immediately went to work jailing, slugging and deporting all men suspected of I. W. W. membership or sympathies.

The workers of Everett, and the more enlightened and liberal of the business and professional men, were indignant at this government by thuggery and requested the I. W. W. in Seattle to endeavor to test this arbitrary and unexpected prohibition of free speech. Accordingly, on Monday, October 30th, about thirty men left Seattle for Everett by steamer, with the intention of peaceably trying out their right to hold a street meeting in the town. At the dock they were met by a large party of gunmen, armed with loaded saps and guns and with scarves around their necks which they drew up, masking their faces. The men were loaded into waiting machines and driven out to Beverly Park, a wild patch of woodland on the outskirts of the town. Here they were received by another gang of Commercial Club helots in full sapping trim. The men were released one by one and forced to run the gauntlet down between the long ranks of the gangsters, all of them bloodthirsty and many drunk on bootleg whiskey. A perfect hail of blows fell on the bodies and heads of this handful of defenseless workers; and the air was full of vile abuse of labor and threats against unionism, together with some hurrahs for the sacred "Open Shop." Some of the men were also dragged so roughly across cattle guards on the car-tracks that the guards were found, next day, to be clotted with blood. Also, the men were searched and those who had any money were robbed of their few hard-earned dollars by these wealthy fiends.

After the little party had struggled back to Seattle, a number of them were treated at the City Hospital for troubles ranging all the way from serious internal injuries, broken shoulders and arms, to scalp wounds, lacerations and bruises.

The next day, a number of Everett citizens visited the scene of this drunken and outlaw exhibition of mob-violence, and viewed the evidence in the shape of torn and stained clothes and blood-stained hats.

The report of this atrocity aroused the wrath of the better portion of Everett's citizens. Several ministers spoke from the pulpit on the matter, and those local papers which were not subsidized by the lumber barons were loud in protest. The growing sentiment among the people of Everett determined the Free Speech Committee to make yet another effort to regain for the people the rights filched from them by this gang of masked and armed prowlers. It was thought that, on a Sunday and in broad daylight, there would be too much publicity for the official criminals to indulge their blood-lust.

The Day of Blood.

It was decided to hold a meeting in Everett on Sunday, November 5th, at 2 p. m. A big attendance of friendly citizens was promised by local sympathizers. A handbill was widely distributed in both Everett and Seattle which read as follows:

"Citizens of Everett! Attention! A meeting will be held at the corner of Hewitt and Wetmore Aves., on Sunday, Nov. 5th., 2 p. m. Come and help maintain your and our constitutional rights. —Committee.

The above was given out some days before the event. It certainly does not appear as though desperadoes, plotting a dark deed of murder, would advertise the fact by means of handbills! Yet, the bosses would characterize this simple announcement of a peaceful meeting as "inciting to riot" and "intent to resist lawful authority!"

The steamer "Verona" left the Seattle docks with some 250 men on board. About forty left later on the S. S. "Calista," but never reached their destination.

The men aboard the "Verona" had all paid their passages in the regular manner, entitling them to a landing in Everett. They were cheerful on the boat, and full of enthusiasm. The conquest of free speech seemed assured. They never for a moment considered that the Everett mob,—at whose hands they had previously suffered such grievous outrage,—would dare to continue their criminal tactics in the light of day and before a host of conscientious citizens.

Therefore, they sang, that day on the boat, and made merry. They were class-conscious men, enlightened workingmen who believed in the glorious future of their class and who were willing to give their all in the great fight of the workers for bread, happiness and liberty. Little did they think, that bright morning, that the hour was so near in which some of them would be called upon for the supremost of all sacrifices,—life itself.

There were men of many trades and callings on the boat: laborers, loggers, railroad clerks, seamen, farm-hands; members of the Longshoremen's Union, the I. W. W., the truckmen, the Seamen's Union and others. But they were all united in the one common desire: the desire to see established free expression of the voice of labor.

But not a man of them set foot to land. Arrived at Everett, they were greeted from the dock by the voice of Sheriff McRae, the same man who had headed the other outbursts of violence. He stood there with his mob of deputies behind him. They stood behind him upon the dock and others were behind barricades; yet more were in the shelter of adjacent warehouses. On a tug and on a dock, on the further side of the boat, were other bands of desperadoes. And this time the gunmen were armed with high-power rifles and the entire stock of ammunition in the town had been appropriated by the Commercial Club. The citizens were massed upon the hills and high places hard by, for they were not allowed upon the docks by the gunmen. The rule of the thugs was in complete sway.

"Who is your leader?" shouted Sheriff McRae.

"We are all leaders!" replied the men, who had no intention of having one of their number used as a scapegoat.

"Well, you can't land here!" cried the Sheriff; and his hand shot to his gun-holster. And then came a volley of shots, pouring into the crowd of men standing upon the unprotected decks. This outrage, this absolutely illegal and uncalled-for assault upon peaceful, legitimate passengers, naturally enraged the men. Out of the 250 who were there, even Prosecuting Attorney Holsell is reported to have said that not more than from 18 to 25 of the men were armed with revolvers; and this is merely guess-work. And this against that small army of gunmen with Winchesters!

Facing the sheriff and his detail,—on the further side of the "Verona,"—were more men on a tugboat and a wharf. Their fire swept the steamer and must have also done much destruction among their own comrades on the opposite wharf, according to the reports of many witnesses. In fact, it is more than probable that the mortality among the sheriff's posse was caused by the wild firing of the other section opposite them, on the other pier.

Upon the bloodstained decks of the vessel, the dead and dying began to drop. Eye-witnesses assert that some wounded or killed men toppled over the railings into the water, also that some men leapt over the side and were shot down while swimming. Five men were killed upon the boat. Counting the men who fell from the ship, the number of dead may be as much as twelve.

With her grim cargo of dead and wounded, the "Verona" turned about and made back for Seattle. On the way back, she passed the steamer "Calista" aboard of which were thirty-eight free speech warriors. The captain of the "Verona" stopped the "Calista" and cried to them:

"For God's sake, don't land; they'll kill you! We have dead and wounded aboard now!"

Thereupon the "Calista" put about and returned to Seattle.

In Seattle, the men upon the two steamers were met by a large force of police and militia and conducted to the city and county jails.

The first thought of the men was for their wounded comrades. "Take the wounded off first!" they cried; and the injured men were taken by ambulance to the hospital. Four men were already dead and another died shortly afterwards in the hospital.

The newspapers commented upon the serious and contained manner of the prisoners. All through, the men conducted themselves with the solemn dignity of heroes. And heroes they were, noble warriors in the greatest cause the world has seen! Yet another valiant contingent in the army of labor's martyrs!

All precedents of law are being overthrown by the prosecution. They are endeavoring to prove guilt of murder by showing that men have assembled, or talked, for purposes that unexpectedly led to killing. This is what is known as **constructive crime** and has been proved in famous cases to be utterly opposed to jurisprudence and the just admniistration of the law. The law requires the proving of **immediate acts** in the course of the alleged crime, and not of previous acts which were not designed to result in a certain way. In returning to the method of using the policy of **constructive murder**, the prosecution is abandoning all legal precedent and is returning to an old, archaic interpretation of law which, is discredited by all civilized nations.

Such was the bloody battle of Everett and its dire results. This is the most important working-class case that has occurred since the massacres of Ludlow. It is the concern of **every** worker that these men receive a fair trial and a worthy defense. The battle was fought in Everett, but it was a battle for the rights of the working-class the world over and, as such, it demands the aid and sympathy of every member of our class.

The bosses have millions of dollars and great influence. We have our naked hands, our few coins of hard-wrung wages, our stout hearts and our unquellable spirit,—the spirit of labor? **Which shall win?**

It is for YOU to say which shall win. It **is for the workers to take up this fight** and **to rally to the rescue of our class** comrades!

Money is needed for lawyers and for publicity. This case must be tried before the jury of the workers of the world! In order to get the facts among you, we must carry on a strenuous campaign of publicity. This costs money! Good lawyers must be hired to watch over the interests of our fellow workers. This also costs money!

It is to YOU that we appeal, to the great working-class for whose sake our brothers have met their death and for whom others are facing the hell of the penitentiary!!!

Only the workers can work in this hour of need!

Workers, what will be your answer?

* * *

Funds should be immediately collected. Protest meetings must be held and literature circulated.

Protests should be sent to Governor Lister, Olympia, Wash., and to President Wilson.

Funds should be forwarded to:

DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
Box 85, Nippon Station. Seattle, Wash.

OUTRAGE PREARRANGED.

(Special to Industrial Worker.)

EVERETT, Nov. 9th.—The scene of the tragedy of Sunday, November 5th, is mute testimony to the deliberate manner in which the murder of our fellow workers was arranged. There is a warehouse on the end of the dock. This warehouse I have examined very carefully. In the side of this building towards where the Verona was to land are a large number of bullet holes. These bullet marks show that they were fired from the inside of the building, as there are splinters on the outside. I think the holes were made by 30 caliber bullets. The statement that there were a number of army rifles in use on the docks during the prearranged outrage is generally made here in Everett. This statement is given color by the condition of these bullet holes.

On the side of the shed at which the boat lands there were a number of boards pulled off. These boards were a foot to a foot and a half above the floor. This would be about the right height for men sitting on the floor to fire with comfort, and without taking any chance of being hit themselves. These boards, about which the capitalist papers are silent, have been replaced, but as they were replaced in a hurry they show clearly they had been removed.

Everett is very quiet and after 9 p. m. there are very few people on the streets. There are a few regular officers on the streets during the day. As soon as the lights are lit they are no longer to be seen. The regular officers rule by day and the special deputies by night.

I have spoken to a number of Everett people in regard to the outrage, hiding the fact that I was interested to any extent. Almost all workers here blame the Commercial Club for the outrage. Friday evening at 5 p. m. a man got off the Interurban train with a lot of new revolvers and a heavy package in his coat pocket. The guns were not wrapped and he carried them over his shoulder suspended by a strap.—R. S.

PLACING THE BLAME.

(By Thomas R. Horner in the Union Record.)

When all the facts are known, the Citizens' Committee and the posse they organized can take their choice between pleading to manslaughter because of criminal stupidity and incompetence, or to murder in the first degree, because of criminal conspiracy to murder in cold blood unarmed men, on a regular passenger boat in American waters.

The public has been kept in darkness about the unspeakable cruelty of the Everett officials and "Citizens' Committee" in this strike. Colorado and Michigan never surpassed the outrages that have been perpetuated on unarmed men in that town and the officials either wink at it or openly approve it.

A few days ago forty-one unarmed men were seized, taken to Beverly Park, beaten up, bones broken, and then were rushed over the sharp blades of a railway cattle guard, smearing it with blood to an extent that was revolting. Sixteen were taken to the hospital and all of them were badly injured. This is but one of the many outrages that have been committed and which the press will not publish.

HILL EDITION NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

The Joe Hill Memorial Edition of the "Industrial Worker" could not be printed this issue, as we intended. With every member of the I. W. W. in Seattle doing the work of two men in connection with the arrangements for giving the world our story of the crime of Everett, attending to the interests of the nearly three hundred in the jails and for the care of the dead, the issuing of the memorial edition was impossible.

Great as was the legal crime of the murder of Joe Hill and the use of the courts for the imprisonment of others of our fighters, the plans of the masters growing out of the Everett outrage are even more far-reaching. Much of the space of the "Industrial Worker" must of necessity be devoted to giving the greatest possible number of workers the real facts in connection with this outrage.

We feel certain that no extended explanation will be necessary in view of conditions which the fellow workers can easily imagine. All funds sent the "Industrial Worker" for extra copies of this edition will be returned after we have attended to such other matters as call for immediate attention. The articles will all be used either in some future special edition, or from time to time in the regular editions of the "Industrial Worker." It is impossible to make definite announcements, as any arrangements we may make must be dictated by future conditions.

Bisbee Local is to give a dance every Saturday for the defense of the Duluth prisoners.

THE TRUE COMMERCIAL CLUB SPIRIT.

The spirit which led to the murder of Everett is breathed in a letter received by the I. W. W. of Seattle. The man writing the following letter is a murderer in all but the opportunity and perhaps the courage. If he would murder it would be in the dark, slinking and squirming, a rattle snake in all but the rattle.

We reprint part of this stone-age letter which is unsigned, as one would naturally expect from the type of cur that has been terrorizing the workers of Everett.

This murderous gentleman says in part:

"You know you are a God-damned liar and a son-of-a-________, when you wired the president saying the Everett men fired first, and used a machine gun. You know we can prove there were 300 I. W. W.'s and 150 Everett men, only half or less of them armed. I wish they had a machine gun and killed all of you sons of________ and threw your bodies in the bay.

"I hope the President sends out a bunch of soldiers to hang everyone of you to a tree and fill you full of bullets. Hoping all the 41 I. W. W. murderers get hung and the rest of them are kept in jail for life. I hope the president drives all you I. W. W.s out of the country, as you are nothing but a bunch of murderers, trouble makers and loafers."

Oakland, Cal., wants a first class soap boxer. Living expenses will be guaranteed.—E. C. Plunkett, 338 5th Ave., Oakland.

NECESSITY FOR AGITATION.

By Wendell Phillips.

There is nothing stronger than human prejudice. A crazy sentimentalism like that of Peter the Hermit hurled half of Europe upon Asia, and changed the destinies of kingdoms. We may be crazy. Would to God he would make us all crazy enough to forget for one moment the cold deductions of intellect, and let these hearts of ours beat, beat, beat, under the promptings of a common humanity! They have put wickedness into the statute book, and its destruction is just as certain as if they had put gunpowder under the capitol. That is my faith. That it is which turns my eye from the ten thousand newspapers, from the forty thousand pulpits, from the millions of Whigs, from the millions of Democrats, from the might of sect, from the marble government, from the iron army, from the navy riding at anchor, from all that we are accustomed to deem great and potent—turns it back to the simplest child or woman, to the first murmured protest that is heard against bad laws. I recognize in it the great future, the first rumblings of that volcano destined to overthrow these mighty preparations and bury in the hot lava of its full excitement all this laughing prosperity which now rests so secure on its side.

A death photograph of Fellow Worker Johnson, the fifth known victim of Everett, will be used in the next issue of the Industrial Worker.